

Epidemiology of Tuberculosis in Parsabad Moghan City from 2005 to 2011

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Abstract

Objective: Tuberculosis is a chronic bacterial disease caused by mycobacterium tuberculosis that occurs in pulmonary form in 85% of cases. Epidemiologic study of disease has an important role on evaluation of disease control strategies and trend of health indicators. The aim of this study is to investigate epidemiology of tuberculosis incidence rate in Parsabad Moghan City.

Material and Method: This is a cross-sectional study in which all monthly reported cases of pulmonary and extra pulmonary TB from Urban and rural health and treatment centers and laboratories institutes of governmental and social security hospitals were recorded during 2005-2011. Finally, the data were analyzed using SPSS Ver.16 software.

Results: Based on the results of this study, the total number of patients with smear positive pulmonary tuberculosis was obtained 122 persons in Parsabad during 2005-2011 and of which 39.34% and 60.65% was urban and rural, respectively. In addition 63 person (51.63%) and 59 person (48.36%) were males and females, respectively. The number of total TB patients were 232 person (44.83% urban and 55.17% rural), of which 117 person were male (50.43%) and 115 person were females (49.56%). Generally, the highest rate of TB incidence (3.44 per hundred thousand person) were in the year 2007 and the lowest rate of that (2.89% per hundred thousand person) were in 2011. The mean age of patients with smear positive pulmonary tuberculosis, new smear negative pulmonary tuberculosis, New unspecified TB and Extra pulmonary TB were 31, 40, 37 and 32 years old, respectively. Considering that these age groups include working-age, TB disease can stop working for some people, and ultimately cause loss to the economy of the community.

Conclusion: Extra pulmonary tuberculosis may coincide with pulmonary tuberculosis or can develop several years after primary infection of TB. The incidence of Extra pulmonary tuberculosis is less than pulmonary tuberculosis and it is one third of tuberculosis cases. TB might effect on different organs and tissues, such as lymph node, pleura, pericardium, kidneys, bones, joints, throat, ear, skin, intestine, peritoneum lining and the eyes. In this study, the most common form of pulmonary tuberculosis was pleural effusion (40%) and lymphadenitis tuberculosis (31.2%).

Keywords: Epidemiology; Pulmonary TB; Incidence Rate; Parsabad Moghan.